The "A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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WORKER IS ONLY ONE JAILED WHEN LABOR BOARDS HAVE "TEETH"

Certain senators are preparing the public mind for a movement in congress to "put teeth" in the labor sections of the Cummins-Esch act.

The public is told that decisions by the railroad labor board "will be made enforceable on capital (meaning capitalists) and labor alike."

This seems fair to the element of our population that forms its opinions by reading newspaper headlines, but organized workers see a great difference.

The public is assured that "capital (meaning capitalists) favor this plan."

Why wouldn't they? It would fling the strike power from the hands of labor, strip workers of their most effective weapon and place their liberty and welfare in the hands of a government agency.

A railroad labor board would not affect the liberty of a capitalist. His identity is lost in the corporation and a corporation cannot be jailed. A corporation may be fined for violating an award, but that will be charged to operating expense and rates screwed up so that dividends are assured, no matter how large the fine.

To talk of jailing a capitalist is ridiculous. One of his managers might go to jail, but a hired man is not a capitalist. To conjure an extreme possibility, let us assume the president of a railroad is sent to jail—until he is released by habeas corpus proceedings. But he, also, is a hired man. He is not a capitalist.

Who will say that the railroad labor board would dare reach down into Wall street and jail a capitalist of the standing of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Baker because one of their corporations violated an award?

Even were this possible, there yet remains a fundamental difference between jailing workers and jailing a capitalist for violating one of these awards.

The capitalist is jailed because he refuses to pay a certain wage rate, or because he objects to improving working conditions. This is merely a difference of opinion between the capitalist and the labor board. There is no principle involved between the two parties. Their standards of living for the workers is but a point of view, with both insisting that their guess is correct.

When the worker is jailed because he suspends work and refuses to accept the board's decision, his personal liberty is involved, while dollars is the only thing involved in the capitalist's case.

The capitalist refuses to labor under conditions distasteful to him. He quits and induces others to quit.

The capitalist can get out of jail if he will let the board set wages for him, just as the interstate commerce commission sets freight rates for him.

The worker, too, can get out of jail, but he must surrender his liberty.

Or, to put it another way—the capitalist is in jail because he clings to his dollars and the worker is in jail because his liberty is involved.

In other instance, human liberty is involved.

The proposal to empower the railroad labor board to enforce its awards hanks back to the middle ages when boards were given identical powers now demanded by the national administration.

The only difference is that then the handcuffers did not indulge in hypocrisy and cant to hide their purpose.

BIG BIZ IS CLEVER IN LULLING PUBLIC

New York, Oct. 14.—The cleverness of big business is shown by the way the New York state chamber of commerce would "put over" the European passport system under which no one can leave or enter a community without the consent of local authorities.

Ostensibly the finger-printing of every person in the United States is favored on the ground that this would check crime and prevent colonization of voters at election time.

The real purpose of the scheme is indicated by the statement that with the general finger-printing system in effect it would be possible for the local authorities "during such periods as may be deemed expedient" to require all persons to carry cards of identification.

The cleverness is shown in the manner in which the scheme is to be fastened on the country. The chamber of commerce, of course, is only interested in a greater control over the workers, but to avoid this charge the committee recommends that at first the fingerprinting be not made mandatory. Instead, it is suggested that all concerns that compel their employees to be finger-printed be given lower burglary insurance rates than employers who do not demand that their workers be finger-printed.

This would be a powerful lever on employers to establish the scheme without any law. With the workers all finger-printed the chamber of commerce would forget about finger-printing the rest of the population.

Street Car Doomed As Now Operated

Chicago, Oct. 14.—"The electric railway system, city and interurban, must, meet the competition of the automobile or go out of business," says the Union Leader, official organ of the organized electrical car workers of this city.

Editor Bland is alert to all the evils of the present street car system, with its clumsy, heavy equipment, its enormous and unjustifiable increase of high financing and its high rates because of these items that would not be necessary if a spirit of service had been instilled in the system.

The labor editor says the solution of the ills that confront the electric street car system is a quick and more speedy car with up-to-date methods for safe and fast service.

"Workers can not 'stick their heads in the sand, ostrich like, and ignore their condition," he says.

"There must be a spirit instilled into the electric railway business that will attract patronage and hold it by giving the best possible service at a reasonable cost. Labor, too, should guide every employe in the service, from the president of the company to the men on the road, in the pit and the workshop. There should be an honest, sincere cooperation all along the line.

"Attractive wages and healthmaintaining working conditions should prevail throughout, to the end that the service desired may be obtained.

"It is stated that through these methods the electric railway system can be made the most serviceable and economical.

TEXTILE STRIKE NOT ENDED.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Where does the United States employment service get its information regarding strikes?

It has just issued a statement on the employment situation in which it says "the adjustment of the textile labor controversy "has increased employment in that industry tremendously."

This statement conflicts with a report issued by Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, who declared that "the capitalistic press of this country is spreading untruthful propaganda that the New England textile strikes are settled."

This trade unionist says that there are 15,000 men, women and children on strike in Rhode Island, Fall Rivers and about 2,000 are out in the Blackstone valley, Rhoda Island.

SAVED PROPERTY FIRST?

Jackson, Cal., Oct. 14.—At the inquest into the Argonaut mine disaster witnesses testified that efforts were made to save property before attempting to rescue the 47 miners who were entombed in the mine underground. Other witnesses testified that the fire drill had been neglected and that the electric wires were not enclosed in conduits.

PAYING UNION RATES.

Memphis, Tenn, Oct. 14.—Strikebreakers employed in the shops of the Frisco railroad here are being paid the same wages the railroad refuses to pay its organized shop men.

TALK ABOUT "HIGH-COST" LABOR WHILE THEY EMPLOY CHINESE

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Ship subsidy advocates continue talking about the "high cost of manning American ships," while they brazenly employ Chinese crews to man ships owned by the United States government.

"One would think," says the Seamen's Journal, "that for the time being, at least, ordinary prudence would discourage the further importation of Chinese crews. But no such luck. The Pacific Mail liner, President Lincoln, arrived at San Francisco from the Orient during the month with 120 Chinese, who will form part of the crew of the new Pacific Mail liner, President Pierce. These Chinese seamen signed shipping articles before the American consul at Hongkong. Their length of service is six months, wages beginning upon departure from China as passengers bound for San Francisco.

"While Chinese are thus flagrantly imported for service on American ships, thousands of American seamen, who were considered good enough seamen when the submarine was a menace to shipping, have been deliberately driven into other occupations. The San Francisco agency of the United States shipping board's sea service bureau admits that the percentage of Americans signing on shipping board vessels is constantly decreasing. The reason is said to be that the 'Americans have the preference'—that is, after the imported Chinese men have been assigned to congenial jobs.

"What a brazen hypocrisy there is behind it all! The buccaneers who sailed the Spanish Main were attempted anything half as bold as these jolly landsmen who are about to raid the United States treasury. For, whatever else may be said about the Spanish gentlemen, it must be admitted that they have a magnificent nerve. Making a spectacular plea for a ship subsidy on the strength of non-existing 'high priced' American crews and importing ship loads of the cheapest available labor—all at the same time and in the same breath—in the shades of Christopher Columbus, that requires real nerve!"

"Wise Men" Are Silent

Seattle, Oct. 14.—"The Admiral Line has again given evidence of its 100 per cent American loyalty by discharging 57 white members of its crew and replacing them with only Asiatics," says the Seattle Union Record. "The purpose is to reduce wages. In this connection it should be remembered that most of the vessels operated by the Admiral Line are owned by the United States. Thus it is seen that the property of the United States is being used as an instrument in forcing down wages of seamen.

"The Admiral line is a part of the crowd that would sink its pawn into the public treasury by way of a ship subsidy.

"How would you like to have your hard money used to build a steamship line which gives preference to Asiatics?"

SHOP MEN'S STRIKE ORDERED BY WORKERS

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14.—In a circular to members of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen, Martin F. Ryan, general president, urges the greatest effort to neutralize propaganda by railroad executives and corporation newspapers that the shop men's strike is "the result of organization activities."

The carmen's executive calls upon the membership to take advantage of the opportunity to vote against the public with the fact that the strike was authorized only after a unanimous vote of the members of all organizations affected, and that they remain in good faith complying with this referendum.

In discussing the Wilmington injunction, President Ryan says: "I have never knowingly violated any law of our land, neither have I by word or deed suggested or advised any or else to violate any law. On the other hand, I have at all times been proud of my citizenship and willing to accept my duty and responsibility to society generally, but when our attorney general * * * claims that we are in conspiracy against the government by dot that which we know we have a legal right to do, I cannot comprehend what I said, when the Associated Press has given a false statement. My reply was, 'To hell with him and his injunction.' That was how I felt about it then, and I know of no reason why I should change my mind now. I have a right to strike. We have a right to do picket duty. We have a right to ask anyone to work or to come out with us, so long as we do these things in a peaceful, lawful way, and I am satisfied certain that our membership would not do it in any other way."

Granite Cutters Resist Anti-Union Shop Plan

Quincy, Mass., Oct.—As solid as a stone wall is the opposition of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America faces strikes and lockouts called to force 50 per cent of its membership and extend from ocean to ocean. Recently a referendum of the settlements has been secured and these workers are now paying $1 a day to assist those who are out.

In California the employers have local unions, but in Georgia and Texas members because of their refusal to continue the former wage scale and working conditions. These workers have been out for over a year. The employers are trying to establish the anti-union shop and are being aided by the chamber of commerce and bankers of San Francisco. A few strikebreakers attempting to take up the contracts core, but the black legs only emphasize the difference between them and organized granite cutters.

"In northeastern states the determination of the granite cutters is slowly forcing the employers to the belief of the general committee that they have no choice but to observe these workers into submission.

COMMON STRIKEBREAKERS.

New York, Oct. 14.—In their campaign against the I. W. W. and aiding the Atlantic coast, officers of the International seamen's union are showing that these alleged revolutionists are openly plying their trade as strikebreakers.

Wide circulation is being given the August 1921 issue of the International Seamen's Journal in which Ed. J. Wy's at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., call on all seamen in Lock to Great Lakes:

"The ships are all lying up now on account of the coal strike, but when it is settled, then it will be easy to ship any day from Duluth," it is said. "If any one is need, to be a sailor to get on these boats. Anything goes. Come on!"

It is the same issue of the Industrial Worker readers are informed that trade unionists are forming Lakes men preparing to strike for a 56-hour week to replace the 12-hour day, now in force.

This announcement to prospective strikebreakers is headed "Farewell Unionism" and Great Lakes Shipping."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW IS PROVEN FAILURE

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 14.—Governor Allen and his "can't strike" law are making desperate efforts to have it appear that they have accomplished marvelous results during the past year. This propaganda is spoiled, however, by the Kansas Trades Unionist's publication of this letter, written to a friend by W. O. Higgins, presiding judge of the "can't-strike" court:

"Only one case has been filed from the first of August, 1921, to the first of January, 1922. In 1921 we have had a continuation of the former investigation into the coal industry under the Kansas law, and one case in which 16 track laborers of the Arkansas valley interurban railway company filed a petition and that is all of the activities we have had in court, except that on August 16 an order was made directing an investigation of the industrial conditions existing in the railroad industry and another one relative to the oil industry within the state of Kansas, upon either of which no action has been taken."

"Could there be any more proof needed of the utter failure of the so-called court?" asks the Kansas Trades Unionist. "Only two cases have been filed which will come up since August, 1921, more than a year ago and in one of these cases only a workman is involved.

"And during all this time Kansas has had three of the greatest strikes in the history of the state—the great coal strike which kept a majority of the coal mines idle for almost a year; the strike of the packing house employes which tied up every large packing house in the state, and the railroad strike."

FOOD PRICES GO UP.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Food prices increased from August 15 to September 15 last in 26 of 51 cities reporting to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

Increases ranging from 1 per cent increase, followed by Buffalo, Minneapolis, New Haven, New York and Philadelphia, 2 per cent; Baltimore, Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Manchester, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Scranton, 1 per cent.

The following cities increased as much as 3 per cent: Boston, Butte, Detroit, Fall River, Omaha, and Lake City and Washington, D. C.

Six cities reported decreases, as follows: Charleston, 2 per cent; Atlanta, 2 per cent; Little Rock, Norfolk and Richmond, 1 per cent. Denver decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

ADVERTISING A LECTURE.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—The Illinois Miner prints this advertisement of a possible lecture:

"Havlon within the last year wiped out most of the labor sections of the Clayton act, declaring picketing illegal, that a tax on the products of child labor is 'unconstitutional,' that the right of labor unions can be seized for 'damages' that stock dividends can be taxed under the income tax law, we shall look forward with joyous anticipation to a lecture by Bill Taft, on The Dangers of Class Legislation."

DEFEAT "NATURAL" LAW.

New York, Oct. 14.—At a trial before Judge Talley which involved the issuance of false statements regarding the assets of a corporation, it was shown how brokers can defeat the "natural" law of supply and demand by simply announcing that large amounts of stock have been sold and thus boosting the price. As the people will believe that the "natural" law is working they will buy in large quantities.

REHEARING DENIED IN CORONADO CASE

Washington, Oct. 14.—The United States supreme court has refused the plea of mine owners that the decision in the Coronado case be reviewed. If the court granted the request, the case would be reheard and the court would have to practically reverse its decision in the case of the United Mine Workers of America had no part in the Arkansas strike and that that portion of the injunction forbidding that they held the United Mine Workers responsible for damages totaling $3 million dollars, should be set aside.

The court held that trade unions could be sued, but it denied jurisdiction in the case of the Arkansas miners and not the international union.

In rendering that decision Chief Justice Taft expressed regret that the evidence was insufficient to hold the international.

This decision is distasteful to the mine owners and their attorneys because the miners' district union of Arkansas has practically no funds. That is why they wanted the decision reviewed.

COAL PROBERS NAMED.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Harding has appointed a board of inquiry persons as members of the commission to study the coal mining industry, in accordance with an act approved September 22 last:

John Hays Hammond, investor and engineer, of Washington.

Thomas Riley Marshall, former vice president, Indiana.

Judge Samuel Alschuler, member of the federal court of appeals, Illinois.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, author and lecturer on social work, New York.

Hugh P. Neill, of Pittsburg, former commissioner of labor under President Roosevelt.

The commission is authorized to "investigate and ascertain fully the facts relating to the coal mining industry problem and questions relative to the coal industry with a view to aid for the purpose of aiding, assisting and advising congress" in matters of legislation.

The commission will also make recommendations as to "the advisability of legislation having to do with government or private ownership, regulation or control of the coal industry."

CLOTH PRICES GO UP.

New York, Oct. 14.—The American woolen company has advanced prices on men's wear, woolens and worsteds for spring from 2½ cents to 5% cents a yard.

Some of the biggest profits in industry have been reported by this trust, which again raises prices. In 1918 it reported a net income of $18,773,345 after all taxes, charges and preferred dividends had been paid. In the previous year the clear profits were $4,318,677.

ACCEPT SHOP MEN'S VIEW.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The railroad labor board has decided in three cases that the farming out of railroad repair work is a violation of the Cummins-Esch act. The decision follows months of agitation against the practice, which was one of the reasons for the shop men's strike. Several railroads announced they would abandon the scheme, when their shop men suspended work last July.

AVERAGE PRICES UP.

New York, Oct. 14.—A commercial agency reports that on October 1 the index number of average prices of 300 commodities advanced a little more than 2 per cent over the September figures.

PUBLIC IS NOW PAYING FOR ANTI-UNION PLOT

Washington, Oct. 14.—Railroad congestion throughout the country is the best indication of the cost of an anti-union policy by the rail executives and their supporters.

The freight congestion has reached the point where government officials are candidly hinting that government ownership would be averted if the railroads accepted the president's first offer.

That offer provided that strikers would return to their former positions and all other questions be referred to the railroad labor board. The shop men accepted this offer when the president said he would "swing the big stick" over the rail executives if it was necessary to have them accept. The rail executives refused to accept and the "big stick" was swung at labor, instead, in the form for an offer that they leave all questions to the labor board. Later this was followed by the administration's injunction.

It is now stated that the question of seniority has not been a serious bar to the negotiations between the shop men and rail executives. The shop men have continuously held that seniority was a "red herring" used by railroad executives and their backers to confuse the issue. The shop men knew that if grievances were adjusted the railroad officials would quickly find a way to dispose of strikebreakers and reinstate their competent men.

The "red herring," however, was seized upon by statesmen, editors and other individuals whose ignorance of the question was only equalled by their impudence.

The question of seniority is answered by the condition of rolling stock. Minor railroad officials are responsible for the condition of the rolling stock know that it has been wrecked by "the strikebreakers, even though railroad financiers, Wall Street brokers and the reactionary variety of statesmen declare that the strikebreaker must be retained.

These minor officials, however, will have their way. On railroads that have reached an agreement with the shop men, strikebreakers are being quietly dropped, while the "best minds," who showed for the strikebreaker will pass on to their next anti-union hobby.

New York Workers Score Daugherty

New York, Oct. 14.—Following an address by President Gompers, a mass meeting of the organized trades and labor council unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty. The list of grievances presented by the meeting included:

"That he prepared and caused to be issued the injunction decree in the large portion of our citizenship the fundamental rights of free press, free speech and free assemblage which are guaranteed by the constitution to the people.

"That in addition to this wanton destruction of the heart of the constitutional rights of labor he has strayed fundamental rights enjoyed by workers as workers, safeguarded under the law.

"That in securing such injunction he has violated the fundamental personal and lawful acts by workers, he disregarded and violated the Clayton act, which was enacted to prevent such judicial abuses;

"That in the conduct of his office he has failed to prosecute war grafters who lusted the wealth of the country in its hour of extreme need, notwithstanding the great protest and indignation at his failure.

"And that in the whole conduct of his high office he has favored the powerful criminals and coward the workers guaranteed by the law described by him before the court in Chicago, where he pledged the power of his office to protect the anti-union shop."

ALLEN'S "GALLERY PLAY."

New York, Oct. 14.—In one of his regulation rabble-rousing speeches Governor Allen of Kansas told the convention of the American bankers' association that workers may quit their employment in Kansas if they do not approve of the law, the next day with their pockets full of dynamite to prevent others from working."

This "gallery play," delivered in the town of a circus performer was cheered by the bankers. Governor Allen said in Kansas "workers are not intended to tell a man how to run his business," but that its function is "to protect men in the right to work."

The bankers thoroughly understood the governor's broad intimation that the law is only intended for the protection of employers and strikebreakers. The governor read several letters from corporation managers who testified that the law is everything the governor claims.

Governor Miller Joins Modern "Statesmen"

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 14.—In his campaign for re-election, Governor Miller is qualifying for admission to the select group of American "statesmen" that is headed by the Allens, the Coolidges, the Blaisdells and the Harding. He even has been rather quiet since he discovered that Texas voters will not place a man in the United States senate just because he is an anti-union Judge-made "law" can be applied.

But Governor Miller is rapidly forging to the front rank of these statesmen. He has made a "key" speech in this city when he told his audience that "Samuel Gompers has not been able to tell me what to do."

This is hint enough for every capitalist and advocate of special interests. Big business always considers this a notice that it has nothing to fear any legislation that will levy on profits by providing improved working conditions for wage earners.

As "walls have ears" and letter writing is dangerous, the modern "statesman" calls for reaction's support by his "independence of Samuel Gompers."

It's a great system and Governor Miller has developed it to a fine purpose.

Virden Massacre Recalled by Miners

Virden, Ill., Oct. 14.—The graves of miners who were shot down by coal owners' gun men at this place will be decorated by thousands on the anniversary of this massacre.

The gun men were employed by the Chicago-Virden coal company, which has a mine here and maintains a stockade was built around the property and 66 gun men, furnished by the Pinkerton detective agency, in charge.

Agents of the company lured 158 miners into the stockade after assuring them there was no trouble or strike.

The gun men opened fire on the strikers with Winchester rifles, killing 30. Tanner, governor of Illinois at the time, publicly stated that the gun men "precipitated a battle." The governor refused to act.

"I, therefore, charge the owners and managers of this company as being law-breakers and morally and criminally responsible for the bloodshed and disgrace to our state, and I further charge every man in their employ, as detectives or guard in the stockade, or on the train, who participated in this fiendish outrage, as guilty of murder."

IS "CHECK-OFF" LEGAL WHEN R. R. APPLIES IT?

Denver, Oct. 14.—The Union Pacific frowns on the "check-off" union and it's built on the "closed shop" idea that every "open shopper" must join.

Before a man can secure employment with the U. P. shops he must agree that the company "union" will represent him in wages and working conditions and that he will abstain from "undermining" the "union" and the railroads agree to.

The worker further agrees that he will not belong to any other organization and if he does he shall be considered as resigning from the company "union."

Then the company applies the "check-off" by having the worker request, authorize and direct the company" to deduct quarterly, in advance, certain cents or dollars and dues for the company "union." The higher rate will be deducted if the worker asks for more than one day's over.

The railroad executives who organized this company "union" insist that men should be privileged to join or refuse to join trade unions, but they themselves have organized a "union" which all must join and pay dues before they can secure work.

The railroad workers would have a voice in a regular trade union, everything is arranged for them in the company "union" and they are not called upon to even think.

OLD WAGE LEVELS GONE.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—People may as well abandon the idea of ever returning to old wage levels, says Edward Hines, contractor.

This publication denies that production is not increasing. "Social productivity," it is stated, "is on the increase in spite of pessimistic statements seldom backed by extensive research. Labor and timesaving devices are constantly being introduced.

"Every factor bearing on the regulation of wages is working in favor of a readjustment of economic levels at a high level.

"Instead of lowering rents, wages and prices to the old level, these factors of control will probably adjust themselves in proper proportion at an entirely new high level.

"What this level may reach is purely a matter of guess as yet, but it will exceed a 60 per cent increase over all pre-war standards is probable."

MINE WORKERS SUED.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 14.—The Consolidation Coal company has sued for $50,000 damages by H. M. Sipe, who bases his claim on the United Mine workers' strike of coalision in the Coronada case. Sipe says he Miners' men will not sign a contract with him, and that that makes it impossible to work the Meadow River mine near Wilsonburg.

The union refuses to sign this agreement because the Miller mine is under the direction of an anti-union concern. The suit indicates that the Judge-made "law" can be applied.

AMMUNITION WAGE LOW.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Employes engaged in the manufacture of ammunition were paid an average weekly wage of $21.83 last year, according to reports issued by the department of commerce. The wage considers 15 munitions factories that employed 3,345 workers, who were paid a total of $3,173,522.

"MOVIE" MEN ENJOINED.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 14.—Movie operators are enjoined from advertising anti-union moving picture theatre in this city. Judge Letts orders that all theatres operate shall be enjoined, particularly the words "this theater is unfair to union labor."

SHOP MEN DODGE TRAP DAUGHERTY PLANNED

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Attorneys for the railroad shop men have proved that Attorney General Daugherty is eligible to the Ananias club, founded by a former president.

The attorney general made solemn pledge—in the public press—that he would assist the shop men in their appeal of the Wilkerson injunction. When the appeal was started, the attorney general refused to aid unless the shop men agreed to accept as depositions the hundreds of affidavits he presented to Judge Wilkerson in support of his conspiracy charges.

A deposition is a sworn statement, before a court officer, after the affiant is cross examined. The Daugherty affidavits were largely made by federal deputy marshals and detectives, and are based wholly on hearsay evidence, which would be given no consideration by the deposition proceeding. The purpose of the attorney general was to get his wobbly affidavits out of the way by having the other side accept them as facts.

If the shop men's attorneys agreed to treat the affidavits as depositions, this would remove the affidavits from the controversy, the shop men would acknowledge that a conspiracy exists and thereby sustain everything the attorney general has claimed.

The Daugherty proposal was an impudent one, and was impelled by the desperate hope that the shop men's attorneys would accept anything to get the case into a higher court.

If the plan succeeded, then when the shop men appeared before the federal court of appeals there would be nothing for that court to consider except the question whether it was a violation of the Clayton law if the administrative branch of the government secures an injunction against a large body of citizens who have acknowledged that they have entered into a conspiracy, as shown by the attorney general's affidavits, and which, the strikers accept as statements of fact.

The shop men's attorneys were not asleep and the Daugherty trap failed. Before the public, however, this petitfogging method of the attorney general is unknown and his publicity agents insist that he is willing to go hand in hand with the shop men in a friendly contest over the legality of the Wilkerson injunction.

The shop men's attorneys have asked Judge Wilkerson to order the attorney general to file a bill of particulars on his conspiracy claims. Hundreds of affidavits allege various crimes and the shop men want specific charges rather than generalisations. To date Judge Wilkerson has refused.

It is whispered that both the labor men's attorneys and the attorney general would be willing to have the injunction "get lost" in the near future if the precedent can be established that an interlocutory decision can secure an injunction on the hearsay evidence of detectives and stool pigeons.

Anything to get would tolerate this procedure but it is permissible under present circumstances.

SOUTHERN CONVICTS ARE TREATED HARSHLY

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 14.—"Many citizens would like to know by what right the textile manufacturers have to private corporations of individuals."

The above statement concludes an indictment of the state's treatment of convicts who have been contracted out to a concern engaged in cutting in the Southern pines. The company at Mountain Island. The report is made by John E. S. Davidson.

The company is building a dam across the Catawba river and the convicts are digging a canal through granite with inadequate food and no provision for sanitation.

The convicts work below the surface of the water from 10 hours to 12 hours, with them in the hot summer days, says the report. They worked bareheaded and exposed to the heat and lack of ventilation. Over the convicts' heads were constantly passing buckets containing thousands of pounds of granite.

The report tells of rumors as to the number of deaths and accidents among the convicts, and of the cruel and forceful whippings of these unfortunates.

Such comments are made that "rocks fell from a crane and killed three men at one time, and that one's head was cut off by a rock being turned, and that the hands, arms and legs of some of the convicts have been injured."

The Southern power company furnishes electricity to the many cotton mills and other industrial plants in this section.

URGE SHIP SUBSIDY.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Congressman Campbell, chairman of the merchant marine committee of the house, wants congress to pass the ship subsidy bill before March 4 next.

Congressman Campbell was defeated for renomination and will retire when this congress adjourns sine die March 4. Senator Jones of Washington and several senators will follow Mr. Campbell, though they will assist in making the record during the short session of congress. Such convenes the first Monday in December next and adjourns on March 4.

It is believed these "lame ducks" will not be responsible to the public and it is hoped that during the ship subsidy will be jammed through. A large number of federal jobs are to be filled by the president, who has his heart set on the ship subsidy. Among the jobs are a score of appointments as federal judges. These life-long positions have just been created by congress. Many of the "lame ducks" have their eyes on these jobs, and it is not expected they will stray from the party record in favor of the ship subsidy bill is under consideration.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

Washington, Oct. 13.—As it is no longer necessary to fan the prejudice into a frenzy, the public press is gradually telling the truth about the shop men's strike. A local newspaper says: "President Harding's efforts to settle the railroad transportation difficulties is due to defective equipment.

"The president is informed, according to the white house, that the failure of the railroads to move crops were, widespread the condition of rolling stock was far worse than ever reported by the railroad executives. This condition, it was said, applies not only to locomotives, but freight cars as well.

"The extent of serviceable ill was revealed at the white house, has never been particularly vexatious either to employer or employe."

OPPOSE "SUE" BILL.

Boston, Oct. 14.—Organized labor in this state is conducting a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the voluntarily association act, which permits trade unions to be sued, and fixes the liability of the unions to be held. The bill was fathered by organized employers.

At the time of its passage it was alleged to apply to all voluntary associations. Since then attorneys for the bosses have stated that fraternal organizations are not affected.

AVOID COMPROMISE WITH BOOK CENSORS

New York, Oct. 14.—Peter J. Brady and associate members of the Annual Printing Trades Council are opposed to conference or compromise with John S. Sumner of the New York society for the prevention of vice, who recently declared for censorship of literature.

Sumner's proposal raised a storm of opposition, and now he favors "a conference to establish a board of censor." On behalf of workers in the printing trades Brady says that a moral censorship can easily and gradually extend itself into an effective and political and statist control of industry, such as announced by Rockefeller's Industrial Relations Occasional Papers, No. 1," a few years ago," says Mr. Brady, who sent the following letter to the "Occasional Papers":

"In real moral issues the people will express themselves with perfect decency and good taste. In making these educational conventions fade from public view and compressed into oblivion we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive moral folk.

"We shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers or men of learning or of poets or men of letters. We shall not search for sombre great artists, painters nonetheless, nor shall we cherish, even the humble ambition to graduate from among these lawyers, doctors, theologians, statesmen, of whom we now have a surfeit.

"The task that we set before ourselves is very simple as well as very difficult—namely, to make people all we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are."

TO TEST MATERNITY LAW.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The United States supreme court has granted the petition of the state of Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of the Sheppard-Towner law, known as the maternity act.

The plaintiff state claims that the law is unconstitutional because it is the state and establishes a system of bureaucracy whereby certain governmental functions are performed by co-operation between the federal and state governments, contrary to the reserved rights of the states as expressed by the constitution.

CANT GIVE SECURITY.

New York, Oct. 14.—Approximately 15 per cent of the small business men in the state of Illinois are unable to give security, according to statistics cited at the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, which is now in session. It was reported that borrowers in the following reasons for needing loans:

To get out of the hands of loan sharks; to buy stock; to discharge small debts into one debt; to pay the doctor, dentist or other bills; to buy homes, or rent or build a house; to expand a small business.

BERRY RE-ELECTED.

Freemen's Home, Tenn., Oct. 14.—President Berry was re-elected by the convention of the International Association of Machinists. The machinists' union. President Gompers addressed the convention and spoke at length on the administration's injunction against shop men, which he characterized as "the most vicious and dangerous."

VIOLENCE TO DEMOCRACY.

Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 14.—"We are permitting to do the utmost violence to democracy in our actions as long as we exist it in our words," says Dr. Orren Marion Cutting in assuming the presidency of Colgate university.